[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] of her own statesmen has said that she will find it easier to get out of the Union than to stay out of it. But I do not believe that she will find it casy to get out.

There are other matters, fellow-citizens, upon

which I have been called to act during my service in the Senate. The public lands is one of these. By some the public lands are regarded as a fund to be administered with a view to revenue. By others, as a vast property, to be divided between States and corporations, for various purposes of improvement by others, as an e-tate held in trust for the People, and to be partitioned among the People. I concur with those who hold the opinion I have last mentioned. I voted for the bill granting lands to the soldiers of the different wars in which the country has been engaged. I voted for it not merely as an act of justice to the soldiers, but as a measure of distributing lands among the People. I was asked, the other day, if I did not think that there were classes of individuals not included in the bill, equally entitled to its benehis My answer was, yes—a very large class the whole class of the landless. When the Bounty Land bill was under discussion. I prepared an presses my view of this subject. It was not thought by the friends of Land Reform expedient to press it at that time. But I trust it will yet become a part of the law of the land.

Mr. Chase here read his amendment, as fol-

" Be at further emeded. That every landless cititen, and every immigrant who has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, being of adult age, shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land for actual settlement; and every person, so entitled, having first made affidavit of intention to settle upon said land, shall receive from the Department of the Interior a certificate or warrant, reciting, briefly, the facts which constitute the title to said warrant, and the warrantee may locate said warrant, as provided in the second section of this act, and receive a patent, containing the same recital as the warrant therefor, and held the same, so long as he or she shell remain actually settled upon said land, exempt from execution or sile, upon any process, order, or decree of any court of the United States." It is my opinion, also, that when, by any pro-

cess of partition, or sale, or distribution, the quan-tity of public lands in any State has been reduced below a million of acres, the Federal ownership of land within that State should be uncondition ally terminated by cession of the residue to the State. I accordingly prepared and brought in a bill for the cession, to the State of Ohio, of all the remainder of the public lands within our limits. I was fortunate enough to obtain the concur-The action of the Senate upon was prevented by the near approach of the termination of the session. I hope yet to see it in the statute book.

The Improvement of Rivers and It and gaged, as you are aware, much of the attention of Congress at its last session, and was the occasion of protracted and angry contest. I am opposed innecessary and extravagant expenditures by Government. The administration of public affairs should be regulated by the strictest economy. I am opposed also to sectionalism and favor-itism. But I know that the power to regulate commerce is held by almost all the statesmen of the country, by every party, to include the power to improve the harbors and channels of com and to provide for its security by the erection of light-houses and other like means. So long as this construction is received, I wish that the commerce and navigation of the West should share the benefits which the Government has hitherto so liberally extended to the commerce and navi-gation of the East. I favor no loose and latitudia construction so narrow and rigorous that it will deprive the Government of all power to accomcloses towards the setting sun. In accordance with these views, I gave a steady support to the River and Harbor bill which passed the House and was defeated in the Senate. It contained indeed some provisions which seemed to me objectionable. But it was necessary to take the whole bill or none, and I thought it more important to secure the appropriations for our extended Lake coast and River border, than to defeat comparations for a fem objects which should perhaps

been excluded from the bill.

When the River and Harbor bill was laid upor the table by the consent of a majority of its Whig friends, and it was apparent that it could never be taken up again, I thought it my duty to offer an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, embracing all the appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, which, in my judgment, should be properly included. This amendment embraced no appropriation not included in the defeated bill. It as framed by simply striking from it those appropriations for which no recommendation or es-timate had been furnished by the proper Department, and which, upon that account, were strongly bjected to by Western Democratic Senators. included every important appropriation for the Rivers and Harbors of the West. This amendment was defeated, and defeated by the votes of professed friends and champions of River and Harbor improvements. I impute no motives; but I cannot but regard their action as singularly un-

I have thus, fellow-citizens, briefly reviewed the most important questions upon which I was called to act as your Senator.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the same principles which have governed my action here-tofore will control it hereafter. Whether in a public or in a private station-and a private is to me not less acceptable than a public station-I shall be found, God giving me strength, a main-tainer of Freedom. Whether supported or alone, I mean to stand resolutely and inflexibly by the great Democratic doctrine of equal and exact jusice to all men. By the utmost efforts of my humble abilities. I desire to promote the truest and highest interests of our whole country in all its breadth, and especially of that noble State in which your lot and my lot is cast. I desire to see the National ownership of the Public Domain terminated within our limits. I desire to hasten the time when every man who has a will to work shall have a spot to work upon, and a home to live in. I desire to see those mighty inland seas that stretch along our Northern border, and the great rivers (the like of which the world has not) which penetrate our vast interior, improved by the common treasury of the Nation, and made the safe channels of the Commerce and Navigation of a prosperous people. I desire to see—God grant hat we may live to see it-the hope of Jefferson bright dream in the darkness of disappointment realized in the practical application of the principles of Freedom and Justice to the affairs of State and National Governments; linking in kindred bonds, and without a flaw, a great and virtuous people inhabiting from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Isthmus to the Pole; all free; every right defended; all labor justly rewarded; and not a man enslaved!

MECHANISM, - NO. 3.

Two equilateral triangles combined form rhombus, commonly called a diamond. It is a quadrilateral figure, with all the sides and the opposite angles equal. Another equilateral triangle added to the rhombus forms a trapezoid; also a four-sided figure, with two of its opposite sides parallel, but not the other two. The fourth triangle added to the trapezoid on one side forms a rhomboid, a four-sided figure, with its opposite sides and angles equal, but not all the sides or angles. If the triangle is added to another side of the trapezoid, the result is another equilateral ate. triangle. Four equilateral triangles, when com-bined into a rhomboid or another triangle, can be folded into a tetraedron, the most simple of the "five regular solids," enclosed, of course, in four equilateral triangles. The tetraedron, though the most simple—and because the most simple of all figures with length, breadth, and thickness—has properties exceedingly interesting and curious. When made of pasteboard, in considerable numbers, it can be combined into forms literally num-berless and nameless, illustrating the works of

Six equilateral triangles, combined around one point as a centre, form a regular hexagon—a plane flat surface, with six equal sides and angles. This figure has very peculiar properties, exhibited in throughnds of forms in the mechanism of creation, as it is in works of art. As two triangles combined form the rhombus, three of the latter figure like six of the former, make a hexagon. The triangular hexagon, as formed of triangles, and the rhombic hexagon, as formed of rhombuses, to-gether are capable of combinations uniting econ-omy, strength, and beauty, sufficient for the employment of a whole life, becoming more interest-ing, rich, and beautiful, at every step of progress in the work. The simplicity of such combina-tions fits them admirably for young hands, in which they work with an assiduity which never tires, because producing forms constantly new and increasingly beautiful.

Eight equilateral triangles, combined in several different forms, can be folded into an octaedron, one of the five regular solids. This is the primary crystal of very many crystalline forms, as

alum crystal is a regular octaedren, as may be shown by dissolving half a pound of alum in a pint of water, heated till the whole is dissolved, and then suffered to stand perfectly still, with some form of wire or other material immersed, till the water cook when the material immersed. till the water cools, when the octaedral crystals of alum will appear in regular forms and great numbers. The tetraedron, just described, combined with the octaedron here mentioned, may produce new and greatly varied forms, illustrating me-chanism, both of divine and human origin, of illimitable extension, and indescribably beautiful. Twenty equilateral triangles folded may form an

osaedron, one of the five regular solids.

EXPERIMENT — The few short articles on " Agricultural Geology," recently given to the public, by being widely copied into public journals, both in this and other countries, have been made very extensively reading lessons in schools. If the same should be done with "Mechanism," now in progress, and various other subjects of practical so ence, newspapers would become "school books." and schools be constantly enlivened and enriched by something new, instructive, and entertaining. and thus relieved from their present dull monotony, which compels thousands of the most talented scholars to become the most incorrigible truents, the first step to "Houses of Refuge" and other

For the National Sra. FREE SOIL ORGANIZALIONS.

Mr. Ereron. I wish to express my entire symthy and concurrence with thy correspondent, S. Penfield, of Pittsford, Vermont, in the Era of the 22d instant, in relation to the importance of the union of all the friends of freedom in one political association, also, of the sacred policy of seeking some more acceptable appellation than Whig or Democrat. And I am sustained by every friend of independent organization with whom I have conversed. I know that virtually there is nothing in a

name, but over these appellations there has been so much sharp contention, vituperation, personal animosity, heartburnings, and abuse, that they would have a powerful repulsive rather than at-tractive, tendency, with many sincere lovers of ceptable title, I hope we may soon work in State and National Councils for the cause of justice, humanity, and the preservation of the Union. Truly thy friend, W. P. SMITH. Hoosack, Rensellaer county, N. Y.

For the National Era.

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinnati having been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations in their efforts jast fall, have resolved to hold another Bazaar the first week in Oc-toler next, to be conducted upon the same principles of excluding railing unions there won goods and aff objectionable features to tairs, as usually held. The Society desire, most earnestly, to make this a means of great usefulness to the cause of the oppressed, and call upon all friends to aid them according to their several abilities. We beg those who last year sent us shoes, brushes of chairs, towel-horses, &c., &c., combs, caps, books, hosiery, groceries, produce of all sorts, to remember that all found a ready sale, and helped to give variety and solidity to the Bazaar. We wish emphatically to have it a useful one to all concerned and anything which helps to make up the usual routine of household comfort will be especially ac-ceptable, as well as the more tasteful and ornamental. We all spend money somewhere. Let Anbolitionists make it a principle with themselves to save and spend it there. Thus shall we operate to save and spend u there. Thus shall we operate unitedly with those who feel called more immediately to labor and sacrifice in this way. We hope our friends in the country will bear this in deprive the Government of an power of the plish the objects of its creation. Nor that other construction, sometimes liberal, and sometimes arrow, which is determined by degrees of latteration of the plant of the p

THE FIRST SLAVERY CONTEST IN ILLINOIS.

In the late Governor Ford's History of Illinois. a work which comprises much general as well as local interest, a sketch is given of the history of incorporate slavery into that State, after it had been admitted in the Union in 1819. It will be upon the active political stage since that period, 1822. In the contest for Governor of that State in that year, there were four candidates—Joseph Phillips, the Chief Justice : Thomas Brown one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; Gen. James B. Moore; and Mr. Coles, who was at that time Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, Illinois. Of these gentlemen, and the contest which followed the election, the history goes on to say:

Governor Coles was a Virginian; had been secretary to Mr. Madison; had travelled in Europe, and was well informed, well bred, spirited and voluble in conversation; had emancipated his slaves in Virginia, brought them to Illinois and settled them on farms, and was a thorough opponent of slavery. Phillips and Brown were from the slave States, and were understood to be in favor of slavery. Gen. Moore was run also as an opponent of slavery. Coles was elected by a minority vote, and was of course so unfortunate as to have the Legislature against him during his whole term of service.

The election took place not long after the set-

tlement of the great Missouri question—a ques-tion which convulsed the whole nation, and came near dissolving the Union. The Illinois Senators in Congress had voted for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a slave State, without restriction, whilst our Representatives voted against it. About this time a tide of emigration was

pouring into Missouri, through this State, from Kentucky and Virginia. In the fall of the year. every great road was crowded and full of them, all bound to Missouri, with their property, money, and slaves. These were the most gentee!, educated, and wealthy emigrants from the slave

Many of our people who had land and farms to sell looked at the good fortune of Missouri with envy, whilst the lordly emigrant, with his droves of negroes, as he passed along, took a pleasure in increasing it by praising our country, regretting the illiberal and short-sighted policy, as he called the littleral and short-signiced policy, as he called it, which excluded him from settlement here. In this mode, a desire to make Illinois a slave State became quite prevalent. Many persons had voted for Brown or Phillips with this view, whilst the friends of a free State rallied almost in a body upon Coles. Notwithstanding the defeat of the slavery par-

ty at this election, they were not annihilated. They had only been beaten by divisions in their ranks, and they were determined to make a vigorous effort to carry their measures at the session

Slavery could not be introduced without an amendment of the Constitution; and the Constitution could not be amended without a new Con of the Legislature had to concur in recommend-ing it to the people, and the voters at the next general election had to sanction it by a majority of all the votes given for Representatives to the

that the Senate contained the requisite two-thirds majority; but in the House, by deciding a con-tested election in favor of one of the candidates, than two-thirds; and by deciding in favor of the other, they would lack one of having that majority. These two condidates were John Shaw and Nicholas Hanson, claiming to represent the county of Pike, which then included all the military tract and all the country northwest of the Illinois

reslect Jesse B. Thomas to the United States Sen-Hanson would not. The party had use for both of them, and determined to use them one after the other. For this purpose they first decided in favor of Hanson, and with his vote elected their United States Senator; and towards the close of the session, in the most shameless and bare-faced manner, they reconsidered the former vote, turned Hanson out of his seat, and decided in favor of Shaw, and with his vote carried the resolution

for the Convention.

As soon as a resolution for a Convention was As soon as a resolution for a Convention was carried, the Convention party assembled in a most tumultuous manner. A disorderly proces-sion was formed, with Judge Phillips, Theophilus W. Smith, and Judge Thomas Reynolds, late Governor of Missouri, and the late Lieutenant Governor Kinney, at its head, composed of the majority of the Legislature, and the rabble and the hangers-on at the seat of Government. They marched, with the blowing of horns and the beating of tin pans, to the residence of Governor Coles, and the boarding houses of their principal opponents, and manifested their displeasure by groans, wailings, and lamentations. Their object was to intimidate and crush all opposition a

But they were mistaken; the anti-Convention party took new courage, and rallied to a man. Now commenced a long, excited, angry, bitter, and indignant contest. It was continued from the spring of 1823 to the August election of 1824. Newspapers were started on both sides, which poured forth a perfect lava of destruction. Hand-bills were thick and flew everywhere, and scorch-

exhibited in nature, and as formed by art. The ed, scathed, as they flew. Every stump had its

ed, scathed, as they flew. Every stump had its bellowing orator, and the people did scarcely anything but read newspapers and handbills, quarrel and wrangle with each other whenever they met, and meet together to hear the violent harangues of their orators.

The question was thoroughly discussed, the people took an undivided and absorbing interest in it. They were made to understand it thoroughly, and they deliberately decided by some two thousand majority in favor of a free State. Thus, after one of the most bitter, prolonged, and memorable contests which ever convulsed the politics of Illinois, this question was put to rest, it is to be hoped, forever.

is to be hoped, forever.

This was long before the abalition excitement of m dern times. The introduction of slavery was not resisted so much upon the ground of op-position to it in general, but simply upon the ground of policy and expediency.

LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE CENSUS RETURNS

				-		
			Public libraries.		Pub.sch'l lib'ries.	
			No.	l'eix.		Vois.
Maine-			48	51.815	4	740
New Ha					_	
Vermont				9,917	13	9,100
Massach				199,322	700	55 443
Rhode Is			18	8,165	10	5 064
Connecti			43	44,273	1	300
New You	rk		355	168,239	9,482	1,136,584
New Jer	sey		26	26.571	6	2.180
Pennsylv	anis		111	149,476	29	8,131
Delaware			3	10.350	***	-
Marylan	đ .		10	44,850	22	5.467
Virginia	*		23	43.105	2	1,460
North C			7	45,252	_	-
South Ca					1	250
Georgia					11	1,800
Florida				1.000	1	200
Alabama				2.048	30	1,000
Mississep					102	3,050
Louisian				12.800	1	10,000
Texas -			-	-	- 2	330
A STATE OF THE STA		-	56	54 858	3	1,595
Indiana			53	46,429	1	200
Illinois	2 14		32		16	2,350
Missouri			10	21,950	4	6,200
Arkansus			- 1	52	_	_
Kentucky			36	33.316	1	1.100
Tennesse			13	6,866	2	5,100
Michigan			248	59 819	124	31,382
Iowa -			1	1 600	4	160
Wisconsin		٠	-7	10,240	33	2,163
Total		1,5	262 1	212 858 1	0,605	1,321,349
Free State				\$75,630 1 334,223		1,285,371 35,978
Slave Stat	es -	oes.	38 not	334,223 include	182 private	1,285,371 35,978 e, college,

THE DUTY OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

The last number of the National Era makes some very pertinent and sensible suggestions on this point, pointing to a thorough and energetic regeneration and reorganization of the Democratic party. Every man at all acquainted with the political movements in this country, during the past few years, must be aware that a horde of soulless political traders have attached themselves to the skirts of the Democracy, without having a principle in common with that party, but simply with the hope of reaping personal advantage from their connection with it; and it is equally certain that no party can hold any communication will such men, without being more or less besmeare with their filth. To do his share in ridding the Democratic party of such contaminating ele-ments—in cleansing its garments from the stains of such associations—is a duty that every Demo-crat owes to himself, and that duty cannot be too soon performed. The course proper to be pur-sued at this time, in restoring the purity of our party, and in giving its true principles their just prominence before the public, is a question of much importance. The Era makes the follow-

ing proposition:
"Let the friends of Freedom in Ohio call a State Convention, to organize a party of true Democracy, on the basis of Land Reform, River and Harbor Improvements where the works are of national interest and require national enterprise, Elections of all Officers by the People, Free Trade, Opposition to Class Legislation, Divorce of the Federal Government from all sup-

and would, we doubt not, if fairly presented, com-mand the support of a large majority of the peo-ple of Ohio. The Era further proposes that this State Convention shall, after issuing a declara-tion embodying these as the principles of the Democratic party, invite similar organizations in the other States, and call a National Democratic the other States, and call a National Democratic Convention, "embracing all who are willing to adopt such principles, to meet, say at Buffalo, Cleveland, or Pittsburgh, next September or October"—that Convention to adopt "a complete platform of Democratic principles, in their legitimate application to all practical political questions, including that of slavery;" and to call a National Convention, to meet the following May or June, to take into consideration the nomination of a Presidential candidate. of a Presidential candidate.

The rotten remnants of Federalism, and the

their organizations, and endeavoring to consoli-date their strength. This, with them, is a work of necessity; they are driven to it by the instinct of self-preservation; they see the sceptre of power, which they have so long swayed for their own aggrandizement, about to be wrested from of retaining their influence is by a perfect union among themselves, and by magnifying minor dif-ferences among the popular party which is opposed to them.

We have frequently and earnestly urged the

necessity of counter-organizations among the peo-ple, to resist the dangerous aggressions of these mercenary interests, and to divorce our National Government from its unholy misalliance with them. Such organization in this State, and throughout the country, is now of the highest importance to the triumph of Democratic principles .- Wilmington (O.) Empyrean.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

We find in the last Abingdon Virginian the following account of one of the most remarkable escapes probably on record. It was almost mirac-

The children of Mr. George Hickan, a citizen The children of Mr. George Hickan, a citizen of Scott county, were playing together in a field, and near the mouth of a fathomless sink-hole. In their gambols, one of them, a boy about eight or ten years of age, pushed his little brother, about four years old, headlong over the edge and down into the deep, dark pit below. It was some time after the child was missed, before any certain information could be drawn from the others as to what had become of him; and it was only by what had become of him; and it was only by threa's of severe punishment, that finally overcame their fear and extorted from the boy who did the deed a confession of what had happened. An effort was made immediately to ascertain the situ-ation of the little fellow, and afford him relief ation of the little fellow, and afford him relief if he was not beyond its power. Ropes were tied together with a stone attached to one end, and an attempt was made to fathom the depth beneath, but more than sixty feet of rope were employed in vain; no bottom could be reached. A lighted candle was then let down, but its light gave no hopeful indication, except that the pit was free from choke down or improve air as a down as the from choke damp or impure air, as far down as the caudle descended. Night came on, and all further efforts had to be for the time abandoned. On the next day, further trials were made of the depth of the pit, but with no better success. In despair, the frantic parents were about to give up all hopes the leaders of the slave party were anxious to ect Jesse B. Thomas to the United States Sen-Hanson would vote for him, but Shaw would Shaw would vote for the Constitution, but Shaw would not. The party had use for both of made by letting read a final effort should be made by letting read a like letting read a final effort should be made by letting read a like lett made, by letting some individual down by ropes, to made, by letting some individual down by ropes, to examine the nature of the abyss, and ascertain if there was any encouragement for farther efforts to be found below. A brother of the lost child undertook the fearful task. Cords were fastened around his waist and limbs, and one to his wrist, by which he might indicate to those above his wishes either to descend or to be drawn up. He was swung off and slowly lowered, until, having gone to the depth of about fifty feet, he looked below him, and there shone through the thick darkness two glistening eyes, intently looking upward. In another moment he was standing on a shelf or In another moment he was standing on a shelf or angle in the shaft, with the child chasped to his bosom. He fastened the little fellow securely to his own body, and bidding him take the rope firmhis own body, and bidding him take the rope firm-ly in his hands, the signal was given to draw up. The child hung convulsively to the rope, and in a few minutes they arose within view of the hundred anxious spectators, who had assembled to witness the result; and when the first glimpse of the little fellow alive caught their eager gaze, screams and shouts of joy from the excited multitude filled the air, and big tears of sympathy started from the eyes of every beholder. After the first paroxysms of delight had subsided, the child was examined, to see if it had subsided any injury, and, extraordinary to tell with the exeminjury, and, extraordinary to tell, with the excep-tion of a little bruise on the back of its head, it

peared that the little fellow had fallen a perpendicular distance of 40 feet, upon a slope or bend in the shaft, and from that place had slided down 20 feet farther, to the spot where he was found, leaning against a sort of pillar or wall, and gazing upward. How he escaped instant destruction is beyond all account.

STORY OF A MUFF.

The Yankee Elade tells the following story of s In the old Keystone State they have capacious sleighs, everything there being designed after a broad-brimmed Quaker model, somewhat modified, perhaps, by Dutch ideas of taste and comfort. It so happened that a demure little Quakeress, who concealed in her meek blue eyes a world of fun and mischief, had two ardent lovers,

upon neither of whom she had consented to be stow her hand and heart. A sleighing party was projected, in which the two rivals contrived to secure their seats, one on each side of the coquettish little Quakeress, their object being, no doubt, to prevent the winds of Heaven from visiting her cheeks too roughly.

This lady was provided with a most capacious

This lady was previded with a most capacious must, whereby hangs a tale. Confidential conversation must, of course, have been limited, under the circumstances, and it occurred to one of the rivals, (who by the way was a firm believer in magnetism and charming, especially where the little Quaker beauty was concerned,) that if he could put himself in "rapport," or spiritual communication, with his fair friend, by introducing his hand into the must, he would have a decided advantage ever his rival. As his hand timidly advantage over his rival. As his hand timidly approached the delicate digitals of the Quakeress, trembled as if under the effect of galvanism There was at first some preliminary toying, and scarcely perceptible approaches, then an almost indistinguishable pressure, and finally a tremen-dous squeeze! The first kiss of love has fired the heart and hand of many a poet-lover with rapturous enthusiasm; but that first, warm, thril-ling pressure of hands, when two have met for the first time in love's embrace, seems to complete the magnetic circle, and to form a telegraphic connection, which transmits from heart to heart the lightning of love! The perfect beatitude of our hero we will not attempt to describe; suffice our hero we will not attempt to describe; sumoe
it to say, that his whole soul was glowing in the
tips of his fingers, and there holding blissful communion with the spirit of the sweet little Quakeresa. But happiness is proverbially brief. Alas!
that knowledge should ever bring sorrow. Our
hero proved the truth of that oft-quoted line—

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise!" The little Quakeress put a sudden extinguisher upon the new-born hopes of our hero, by saying, while her soft blue eyes sparkled with fire and mischief..." Friends, if you have squeezed each other's hands long enough, I will trouble you for the use of my muff!" The ludicrous truth at once flashof my must?" The ludicrous truth at once hashed across the minds of our rivals—they had been
caressing each other's pows for the last half hour!
The quicksilver of their thoughts reli below zero.
But they had been equally done, so that was some
consolation at least. Right merrily rang the
bells, whose music teemed with the joyous peals
of laughter, as the party rode home that night.
Neither of the rivals ever meddled with the must of a Quakerese afterwards; indeed, they were always mum whenever the word was mentioned and it has been said that they even lost their relish for muffins at breakfast, which they never re-

From the Friend of Youth ANNIE'S STORY.

ON FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY. BY MARY IRVING.

I very well remember the faces of a Sabbath chool class that looked up to me through one long year, not many years ago. I seem this ninute to see all their happy eyes smiling up to me, as I entered the large square pew where thirteen or fourteen, all little girls, sat, each with a library-book and Testament in one hand, and a cent for the missionary-box in the other. Among them all, there was no eye that sparkled more happily or brightly than that of little Annie Tracy. She was always ready with her recitation, always eager to hear her teacher's explanation of it; and if a question was put to the class in general, I always involuntarily looked to Annie's lips for the an-

the sunshine and the shade. She knew every pleasant peok within miles around, she had fished in all the little lakes or brooks; she had picked the very finest of the blackberries or ueberries upon all the fern-covered hills, and scampered through the deep woods, alone with the squirrels, and quite as nimble as they. Winter came on, blustering fiercely about our ears, and almost barricading our doors and

windows with his huge snow-drifts. "Surely, now," I thought, "Annie's rambles will be ended for a while. How she will long for spring to come again!" snow-bird, under my window, and looking out, I saw Annie bounding through the drifts, in

tout shoes, a warm little hood, and a brown elisse. She nodded merrily, and ran around "Would you like to take a walk this morn

ing, Miss Mary?" she asked, looking up and I had not the heart to refuse her, although

I could not help laughing at the proposal. " A walk, Annie, in the middle of the sleightrack? for there will be no such thing as stepping out of it, I suppose."

"Oh yes, ma'am, the crust bears," she answered eagerly, rubbing her mittened hands against her rosy cheeks; "and we can walk right over the fences." So I put on hood and shawl, and took An-

nie's hand for the walk.
"But wait a little, Annie," I called soon, as she was bounding like a kitten along the ridge of a snow-drift six feet high. "Wait—the snow-king is taking me prisoner!"

"Why, does it slump with you?" she said, in surprise, running back. "Oh, that's too bad! It bears me!" "Yes, your little light feet can trip where it

will never do for mine to venture. nie, 'tis a pity we cannot always be little and light!" Our summer walks were pleasanter, as you

knoll every morning at dawn, during the latter weeks of April, to watch the progress of affairs; and then she would skip home by a roundabout way, that none of her little comrades might watch her, and anticipate her in the step leebly into the yard, and see the sun ting over the high, green hill she loved to climb. She cared little, just at that me at, to know that she could never again we a low-necked dress, that her throat must always be muffled high with a love of the sun ting out ner father's arm, and see the sun ting over the high, green hill she loved to climb. She cared little, just at that me at, to know that she could never again we are father's arm, and see the sun ting over the high, green hill she loved to climb. She cared little, just at that me at, to know that she could never again we are father's arm. her plan of giving the first May-flowers to her mamma and her teacher.

One morning, just at sunrise, we saw small shadow sweep across the window; and upon going to the door, found a sweet bunch of rosy, full blown flowers in a little paper labelled, "For my teacher."

Annie's little brother, Clarence, a blue eyed

three-year-old boy, used very often to walk out with us in the summer-time. One morning he tottered along the road-side, so changed in his dress that I hardly knew him. He had always worn a frock before, but his first little boy-suit of blue sack and nankeen trousers had just been put on him, and his little heart was big with exultation.

"Do'nt you so whast, Annie!" he called, in he tone of a little "lord of creation." " "Tay-'top for C'ary, I shay! I tan't yun wiv my tantaloons."

Annie sprang back, and catching up the little curly-pate, gave each cheek a hearty kiss. "I am sorry to say it—most little girls who love romping and rambling so much as my Annie did, love their books very little; indeed, sometimes they are so foolish as to say that they "hate them!" Annie did not hate her les sons! Oh, no indeed! Neither her Latin nor French, Geography nor Arithmetic, nor what very many of her mates disliked more than all, her composition writing. She loved them, each and all, in their time and turn, as heartily as she loved berry or nut-gathering, flowerhunting or butterfly-chasing. For this reason, Annie was never hoydenish in her romping. A hoyden is a girl who forgets the proper time

hoyden is a girl who lorges the proper time and place for her wild play.

"Annie is alweys happy," said her mother once to me. Still she had some troubles which would have made some children very unhappy. Among these was a very painful felon on one of her fingers. If you do not know exactly what a felon is, ask some one who does know, and they will agree that it is one of the severest trials a child's patience could pass through. Many children, boys especially, who are very brave in facing danger, who would never scream at a spider, nor think of running from was perfectly sound and unhurt. The only complaint it made was that it was hungry, being nearly 27 hours under the ground. To inquiries made of it, it replied that it saw a light, and heard it thunder. From the nature of the pit, it ap-

times, when the pain was very severe, the tears would fall silently down over her hot cheeks; but they were soon dried away. Folding her aching hand in a handkerchief, she would go to share her little brother's quiet play in the corner of the parlor.

I have told you these anecdotes of Annie

that you may feel acquainted with her, and that you may better understand and sympathize in a very sad thing which happened to her, which I will now proceed to relate. I hope that some boys, as well as girls, will be among my readers. I really wish that I could tell the story to every boy who is laying up his pennies to purchase "fire-crackers" and the like, against the Fourth."

I had been away from that village for two years or more, when I heard the following tartling story :

On a bright, cloudless, and beautiful " Fourth of July " afternoon, a troop of men and boys had assembled on the village common, to amuse themselves on exploding all the gunpowder they could obtain in any shape. I really do not think that many of them cared a great deal, just then, about the event which makes the day memorable, the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Two of them, at least, as you will see, showed themselves unworthy descend ants of the noble men who purchased their freedom long before.

A party of girls, in airy, summer holyday dresses, had assembled upon the green turf of a yard bordering upon the common, to watch, at a safe distance, as they supposed, the rough sport of their brothers. Annie Tracy was among them, gambolling hither and thither, as thoughtless and happy as any child in her cirbe. Her dark hair and cumstances would white muslin frock fluttered in the wind, as she skipped down toward the gate. A small boy was firing off a little battery of squibs, crackers, &c., near by. A man, who ought to have been in better business than that of a loafer was standing by, with his hat slouched, and his hands in his pockets. The boy took up a piece of-I am not quite sure, but I think i was a Roman candle.

"Throw it among them girls," whispered the wicked man; "it'll be rare fun to make 'm

jump."

The heedless boy turned his hand and flung it—flung it down into the neck of Annie's low loose-necked white dress! She gave one sudden spring, one terrible scream, as the fiery ball exploded on her breast and neck; and then she stood still, and only wrung her hands in agony The man who had wrought the mischief slund away in an instant. The boy stood paralyzed at first, with his eyes almost starting from their sockets. Then suddenly turning, he ran in dreadful dismay to his own home.

One of the girls, at the risk of ruining her wn hand, thrust it into Annie's dress, and pulled out the fiery, sulphurous mass. ed-hot nails and bits of rusty iron had driven themselves, with the powder, deep, deep into the blistered, blackened flesh, and they could not be pulled out! People crowded around her on all sides, some screaming, some catch-ing her to offer some relief; but she shook off every hand, only exclaiming, "Papa—papa!"
Judge Tracy was standing at the open window of the town hall, chatting upon politics with a few brother lawyers, when a little girl rushed up in breathless haste-"Oh, Judge Tracy, come quick! Annie is

dreadfully hurt! She wants you." "What! where?"

The Judge threw down his hat, and sprang hrough the window. He was a man of few words in such an emergency, and he asked no more questions, but rushed to his child, who gave one eager bound toward him, as though he were the only earthly being that could help her-yet with the single exclamation, "Oh papa! I'm killed! "

as he bent down she whispered, "Don't let anybody go to tell mamma—poor mamma;" "My poor, dear child, don't think of any-

"Oh, mamma will be so frightened; she can't bear such things-poor mamma!"

They had now reached the door of the house Mrs. Tracy came forward on hearing the steps of her husband. She had hardly time to catch one glimpse, when Annie, by a great effort, lifted up her scorched, suffering face from her father's arm, and spoke as cheerfully as she could: "Mamma, don't be frightened, mamma; it's only a little I am hurt. See, I can

speak. I shall be better by-and-by!" "Oh, my child!" exclaimed the mother, al most frantically; and clasping her hands to-gether, she sank down in utter weakness.

The doctor followed close behind, and Annie was laid upon the parlor sofa to have the distressing wound dressed. Her father sat by her side and held her hands, and she bore it like a little heroine. When the sharp pincers pierced into her suffering, shrinking flesh, to draw out the poisonous particles of iron, she did not scream—she shut her eyes and lips tightly, and clenched her teeth, grasping her father's hand convulsively.

For long weeks and months of that sunny

summer-time, that active, play-loving, and school-loving girl lay upon that tedious sofa, suffering intensely at times, and forbidden almost to move, on pain of rendering herself deformed for life. For a long time, the physician feared that he could not, by any means employ-ed, entirely prevent the child's head from being drawn to one side, on account of the shrinking of the burned and mangled cords of the neck But through the best of surgical care, through her own patient obedience to orders, and above all through the blessing of God, the dear girl recovered, without finding herself disfigured in a way that would make her an object of pity to all beholders. Oh! it was a joy to her when the bandages were removed at last, and she was permitted, leaning on her father's arm, to step feebly into the yard, and see the sun

parents, while they looked on their only daughter, present of from deformity, thanked Heaven in the sand dared not murmor.

One more little indent I must relate to you in connection with this story. The Judge had in connection with this story. The Judge

resolved, at first, to prosecute and punish the instance, and the doer of this injury. Little Clause, who was now old enough to speak plainly, had doubled his little fists, with a swelling heart, and talked largely about the way he would serve that wicked boy, when he grew to Before Annie was well enough to lift her

head from the pillow, she motioned her father to her side, one day, and as he bent down, she said, earnestly— "Papa, will you promise me one thing?"
"What is it, my dear," asked her affection-

ate father. "Can you not trust me enough to tell me without a promise?" "Papa, I heard you say that you were go ing to prosecute that man and boy. Now, please not to prosecute them, to please me,

won't you, father?" The father did not answer immediately, his heart was too full; and she went on to say—
"They didn't mean to do nich harm; and they are sorry, I am sure; they will never do so again. Promise me, dear father, at least, it they are sorry!"

Tracy, "but if you forgive them, my suffer-ing little girl, they shall be forgiven!" He stooped and kissed her with a tear in his "Thank you-thank you, papa!" she re-

"They deserve punishment," replied Judge

plied, joyfully. "I know mamma will forgive them too. Will you call Clary? I'm afraid he doens't feel forgiving."

he doens't feel forgiving."

Clarence trod on tip-toe as he came into the room, and looked tenderly toward his sister, who lay so wrapped up in poultices and bandages that he could scarcely tell where she was. "Come here, Clary," she said, softly.

the carpet, and came very gently up to the sofa.

"Kiss me, Clary, very carefully."

He bent down his rosy lips, and just touched the bit of her one cheek that was uncovered; and then he said, sympathizingly, "Poor Annie! Clary loves Annie!" "Does Clary love Annie? Then he will

The little boy's cheeks burned crimson, till his eyes looked glassy with gathering tears. He drew back a little behind the dress of his

mother, who had approached, and seemed struggling with his stout, small heart.
"If he had hurt me, I would forgive him! he burst out at last; "but he hurt my sister

She took his chubby little hand in her

Annie, and he ought to be dead!" He hid his face in the folds of his mother's dress, and sobbed loudly.

"Oh, Clary," said Annie, sadly, " you can't say your prayers with such a feeling. Don't you know it says, 'forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass against us?' and that means the little boy, Clary. Do, for sick sister Annie's sake," she urged, "to make me feel happy, do try to forgive him, won't you, brother?" The boy stood, with his breast heaving high,

for a few minutes. It was very hard; and he almost felt as though he could not and would not try to forgive. But his sister's large lov-ing eyes looked up so beseechingly! And then, ere was a little voice pleading within his heart; it was the voice of conscience. At last, making a violent effort, with tears

starting from both his eyes, he whispered, in a subdued tone, "I'll try, Annie," and ran out of the room.

The "little boy" was called to the house. do not know what was said to him, nor what

sorrow for his naughty deed he showed; but he was freely and fully forgiven. If he lives until the next fourth of July sun dawns upon the world, I am sure he will not dishonor that day by throwing "fire-brands, arrows, and death," among innocent girls, for fun!

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. FOR THE OURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS. WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has obtained a celebrity, from its remarkable oures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves pulliatives, and some-times effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won he confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of pricians, patients, and one public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected

throughout the country.

The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York city, says:

New York city, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. John D. Cochrane, a distinguished elergymau of the English Church, writes to the proprietor, from Montreal, that he has "been cured of a severe asthmatic affection by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length may be found in our circular, to be had of the agent, and is worth the attention of atthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well-known druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation:

"HILLSDALE, MICH., December 10, 1849.

"HILLSDALE, MICH., December 10, 1849.

"DEAR SIR: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine, who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise, on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his ardious trade of a blacksmith.

"There are other cases, within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.

"Hanvous, Onto, April 3, 1850. "HILLSDALB, MICH., December 10, 1849.

seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a lung fever, which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being yery feeble, and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must seen sink in consumption. I had no appearant to take your beautiful medicine by the advice of a clery gman who had seen its effects before. It cased my cough at first, and gave me rest at ni ht. In less than a fortnight I could eat well and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetits returned, and my food nourished me which soon restored my atrength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

"Yours, with respect,

strong, with no other help than your Unerry Fectoral.

"Yours, with respect,

"I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is
in conformity with my own views of her case, and her care
by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"The above-named Joseph Dean, and Julia his wife, are
personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be
placed in their statement
SAMUEL C. VAN DER WENT,
Pastor of the Bantist Church."

ist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. May 15-3m

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

I AVING associated myself in business with Mr. JOHN

A. PARKS, of the "MARLBORO" HOTEL."

would invite those whom for the past six years I have been
accustomed to meet at this and the Adams House, to make
the Marlboro' their home while in the city.

I will to the utmost strive to serve acceptably those who
may favor me with their patronage.

CHARLES W. JENKS.

Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, March 1, 1851. Mar. 10—tfg

MARLRORO' HOTEL TEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, No. 229 Washington street, Boston. C. W. JENKS. March 20-1yg J. A. PARKS.

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

THIS paper (under the editorial control of Rev. Joseph Gordon, Rev. John Rankin, corresponding editor; will complete the first half year of its existence on Wednesday, January 1st, 1851. The substantial favors extended to it thus far show that such a journal was needed by the religious community. It will be the study of the editor to make its columns a still more full exponent of the principles and views of those who desire the church to take high and holy ground on the great moral questions which now agitate the world. The Free Presbyterian will steadily alm to present the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ (as it is) in harmony with all true reform—social, moral, and legislative—and in uncompromising hostility to all that is wrong, whether it find its lodging place in Church or State.

While it is professedly the organ of the Free Presbyterian Church, and will maintain the distinctive principles which separate it from other branches of the Presbyterian family, The Free Presbyterian will not be a mere sectarian sheet, but will most heartily co-operate with every other instrumentality calculated to promote the glory of God and the highest good of man.

Terms, two dollars per annum. Address

WILLIAM F. CLARK, Publisher,

Jan. 2.

Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa.

HENRY H. PAXTON, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor Chancery, Cadia, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 9.

MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine II Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

A SERIES of tweive or fifteen Original Pamphlets, of the above title, is in the course of publication at Cincimnat, Ohlo, by L. A. Hurz, whose thorough study of the various questions of Reform cannot fall to make them acceptable to all liberal minds. They are issued at irregular intervals, according to circumstances; but, as near as may be, they will be issued monthly. They will embrace the great questions touching the relations of man to nature, and of mankind among themselves in every sphere of life; and their aim will be to hasten the time when greater liberty, more equality, and a purer fraternity, will secure to all the highest happiness of which they are individually capable.

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His beautifully and highly finished Electro Daguerreotypes are an extraordinary improvement, insuring faithful
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at the recent fair of the Maryland Institute, he was awarded
the first medal by the judges.

Likenesses of every description copied, and post-mortem
cases attended to.

March 27—tf

HENRY MINER & CO.

DEALERS in Cheap Publications, &c., Smitbfield street between Second and Third, Pittsburgh, Pa. This is the most extensive Cheap Publication House in the West where may always be found the principal Magazines, and new and old novels, Annuals, Gift Books, &c.

Stationery of every kind, Day Books and Ladgers, Pass Books, common and fancy Envelopes. Inks, and in short everything in that line of business. For sale wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in any city in the United States.

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WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Alterney and Counselle
at Low, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Past's new build
ing, State street, opposite south door of State House.
Business summerted with the preference, of all kinds pune

"Oh, yes! yes, Annie! what?" he ex- CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

The above Establishment, having been put in fine order.

It now commencing its fourth weason. The success which has attended it thus far enables the subscriber to may with confidence, to all who wish to make a practical spilor, tion of the Water Cure Transment, that they can pupped there under the most favorable anaples for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. The water is very pure, soft, and abundant The water is very pure, soft, and abundant tendance of nurses, is \$8 per week, payable weekly.

May 1—3m T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor. one, and said, very seriously:
"Clarence, I want you to forgive that little boy that hurt me. He is sorry, and will not do so any more. I forgive him, papa forgives him, and mamma; and we will ask God to forgive him. Won't you forgive him too,

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF HENRY CLARE, a native of London, about thirty
1840 or 1841, and is probably still in that service. It is beidentified that he married his wife in the city of Washington
ago. Any member of his wife's family or other person, who
may know anything of him and of his present situation, by
cleaving the information with the Editor of this paper, will
confer a great favor upon his sister,

Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1854.

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NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is agent for the National Era, and authorism to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 3 Congress street; New York, and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of Third and Fayette streets.

Description, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, (Journal Building, its also agent for the National Era. NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Will take acknowledgments, sapositione, ameawits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Compuny, the American Line Stock Insurance Compuny; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.

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A and foreign countries.
They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their profession.
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applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner of Patents, either on account of a defective specification and drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

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ersonal attendance as washing to us by the Expresses Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Letters must be post paid.

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P. H. WATSON.

July 18.

E. S. RENWICK. LARD OIL.

I MPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality squal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong harrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the Westindies and Canadas. Apply to

And Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati,

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

her head, and moaned, "Home—take me home!"

He turned immediately toward home, hurrying as rapidly as the little sufferer could endure to be carried. Her head lay motionless on his shoulder, and he thought she had fainted; but as he bent down she whispered, "Don't let anybody your miles are the cheer head, and below to be carried. The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engrayings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Boes Brown, a seem at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Bedsethe Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a lay motionless on his shoulder, and he thought she had fainted; but as he bent down she whispered, "Don't let anybody you mile the second of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a lay motionless on his shoulder, and he thought she had fainted; but as he bent down she whispered, "Don't let anybody you mile the second of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a lay motionless on his shoulder, and he thought she had fainted; but anybody you mile the secape of Henry Boes Brown, a seem at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Bedsethe Calendar, which is equal in all respect to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Science the Calendar, which is equal in all suspects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a lay the secape of Henry Boes Brown, a seem at Washington, and the secape of Henry Boes Brown, a seem at Washington, and the secape of Hen The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than

For a single copy.

The friends of the cause are carpestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almana sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a hal cents.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the

Aug. 8. 48 Beekman st., a few doors cast of William st.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are reas the spectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information.

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

(THE USE OF THE ENIFE DISPENSED WITH)

THE managers of the Parkevitie institute (near Philadelphia) have opened a ward in that Institution, for the oure of DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

such ascurred spine, crooked limbs, deformed bone, clab fiel and all diseases of an analogous character and also bernis, or rupture, by means which render a resort to the use of the knife unnecessary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skillful Orthopædic Surgeon, (br. T. F. Cullen,) who was for four years a pupil of the late celebrated Dr. HBBER CHASE, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten years devoted himself to this specialty-Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Cullen, by letter, describing the case and enclosing a fee of ten dollar-directed to the care of Samuel Webb, Secretary, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications for admission are to be made.

T. F. CULLEN, M. D.,
March 20—tf

e door cast of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store

One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Stere.

EXHIBITION FERE.

To meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore a sociated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery.

Some valuable additions to the co lection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taxen from life; one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerrootype taxen in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUX.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerreoty pes to those who may want them, which, for heaving of tone, clearness of impression, life like expression, grace and case of position, cannot be surpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this cetablishment, we are enabled to take pictures in the short space of one second, enabling parants to supply themselves with perfect Daguerreotypes of their little ones, of all ages.

C.T. Miniatures nearly set in lockets, breast-jus, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.

N. S. BENNETT.

F. M. CORY.

Jan. 2. PHILADELPHIA TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

PHE subscriber would call the attention of printers to the

Tereatly reduced prices of the present inst. Inty softer—
Pica at - - 30 cents. Minion - 48 cents
Small Pica - 32
Long Primer - 34
Bourgeois - 37
Bourgeois - 37
Bearl - 108
Brevier - 42
Determined to spare no expense in making their establishments perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete second the justly celebrated Scotcheout Letter from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite sitention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock tention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock tention.

Prancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, 4c., their assortments now unrivalled in the United States; and their improvements of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them trunish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction.

Printing Pressen, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing in, and every article used in a printing office, constant.

From New York and Intermediate Places. THE Camden and Amboy Railroad and Philadelphia a Trenton Railroad lines leave Walnut Street Wha Philadelphia, for New York, as follows: At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, \$3 \$2 50

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Sundays excepted.) fare At 9 A. M. via Taeony and Jersey City, fare At 10 A. M., via Camden and South Am-boy, fare At 4 F. M., via Camden and South Am-At 4 P. M., via Camoen and Jersey City, 3 2 50
At 5 P. M., via Facony and Jersey City, 3 2 50
(daily) fore Emigrant and Transportation Line from Philadelphia at
4 P. M., via Bordentown and South Amboy, (except Sandays) fare 41 50.
Merchandise transported at low rates to and from N. York
W. H. GATZMER, Agent C. & A. R. E. Co.
May 8-3m JAS. HINKLE, Agent P. & T. R. R. Co.

JOHN W. NORTH,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Laws Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—7